



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand
gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 5.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

O R,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16 is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, to-
gether with the Sticking Tubs, to rent for the
next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bullrod Washington.

January 5. 2awom

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
that the public in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
late in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on; and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travelers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.
The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockhold-
ers of the Bank of Alexandria, that a
dividend of three and a half per cent. on the
capital stock of said Bank for the half year
ending this day, is declared, and will be re-
ady to be paid to them on Thursday next the
24th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
January 3

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheds 1st and 2d qua-

lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a
considerable part of his time to the
study of foreign languages and the manner in
which they may be taught with most advan-
tage, is desirous to give Lessons in French,
which, being now considered as a necessary
branch of polite education, he flatters himself
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and
the method of teaching which he means to
adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Duff), so gene-
rally approved of) added to a strict attention
to a clear and proper pronunciation, will en-
able his pupils to acquire the language in a
shorter time, than that which has hitherto
been in use—of which a little experience will
prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from
Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town
as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the
expenses of house-keeping, and invites there-
fore those who wish to be instructed to make
their applications, the sooner the better, to
Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary
information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the
Spanish and German Languages, should any
scholars offer.

January 17.

d

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

- 1 Prize of \$30,000
- 1 of 20,000
- 2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 1/10.

December 29.

Charitable Marine Society Lot-
tery

Recommendations drawing this afternoon, at
three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be
entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital
prizes remaining in the wheel are—

- 1 of 5000
- 1 of 3000
- 1 of 2500
- 1 of 2000
- 2 of 1500
- 1 of 1000
- 4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes
of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Six Dol-
lars, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where
a correct check of the drawings are kept, and
all Tickets sold as above examined free of
expense.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Priz-
es as soon as drawn.
January 9.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheds
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-
skull, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-
edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt
Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of
Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'
Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia
Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens
Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-
keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-
ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse
Salt, Cordage, Flax, (blue), a quantity of Vi-
negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons
Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Fike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 29.

SALT AFLOAT.

700 bushels of Turks-Island SALT, for
sale, on board the sloop Sally, of Providence.
For terms apply to Joseph Dean, or the Mas-
ter on board, lying at Harper's wharf.

January 21.

3t

FOR SALE,

On board sloop MERRIT, Benedice Arnold,

Master,

1700 bushels best Richmond COAL.—Ap-
ply to the Master on board, lying at Harper's
wharf.

January 21.

3t5

FOR SALE,

A GOOD WAGGON and TEAM—the
Waggon is nearly new and completely fixed
for travelling.

Apply to the Printer.

January 21.

6t

LANDED TO DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20.

3t1aw4t

Lost or Misaid, last evening,

A SMALL FRENCH GOLD WATCH,
Maker's name Lepine, A Paris, with a
black silk chain and two Gold Seals. Any
person finding the same and leaving it with
the Printer hereof shall be liberally reward-
ed.

January 20.

d3t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of
Talbot and Saunders, have just commenced
the TANNING and CURRYING BUSI-
NESS in this place, where they have on hand
and intend keeping a general assortment of
LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemak-
ers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dis-
pose of on the lowest terms for cash or ap-
proved notes at short dates.

Elisba Talbot,
Peter Saunders.

If

P. S. The highest prices given for Hides,
Skins and Bark, which will be received at
their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper
end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two
doors above the Washington tavern, King-
street.

& S.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in
this place, for the purpose of teaching
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of-
fer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in-
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in
Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Applica-
tion to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King-
street.

January 3.

d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom
it may concern, from purchasing SAND-
MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH
BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-
Point; since he has no other title to the pro-
perty than that which he derives from pos-
session obtained by knavery and retained by
perjury.

John R. Cooke.

December 19,

aw6w

Alexandria Daily Gazette, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.	27	30		
Duck, Russia	bolt.	35	40		
Ravens	18	20			
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11	50	
	box	4	5		
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.	55	60		
Salt, coarse	bus.	1	35	1	50
fine	1	35	1	50	
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10		
Pepper	25	30			
Pimento	28	30			
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	75	2	25
Gin, Holland	1	75	2		
Rum, Jamaica 4th	1	25	1	40	
Antigua 3d	1	10	1	20	
Windward 2d & 3d	1	1	1	10	
Sugars, 1st quality	swt.	15	15		
2d & 3d	11	13			
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	25	2	50
Hyson	1	30	1	40	
Young Hyson	1	20	1	40	
Hyson Skin	90	1			
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2	50	
Port	1	60	1	75	
Lisbon	1	33	1	40	
Malaga	1	10	1	20	

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.	9	10		
Beef, Mess	bbl.	no sales			
Prime	no sales				
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	no sales			
Pilot	no sales				
Ship	no sales				
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20		
Dipt	16	18			
Cheese	8	12			
Cotton, Upland	19	20			
Fish, Mackerel	bbl.	7	50	8	
Shad	7	50	8		
Herrings	3	75	4		
Flour, Superfine	4	58			
Grain, Wheat	bus.	75	80		
Corn	45	50			
Flaxseed	none				
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14	15		
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	15		
Hemp	cwt.	10	12		
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125		
Pork, Mess	bbl.	no sales			
Prime	no sales				
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	60	65		
Whiskey	44	46			
Sugar, New-Orleans	100	none			
lbs.					
Loaf	lb.	20	21		
Lump	19	20			
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5			
Potomac	5				

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	96
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	par
Exchange on London, 110.	

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 13.

NOTICE.

I wish to rent my FISHING LANDING at the Mouth of Hunting-Creek.

James Craik.

January 5.

oaw3w

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 30.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.]

Shall I be told, Mr. President, of the British orders of council? and that they were comprehended in the President's view of the great and interesting dangers to which our commerce was exposed? If that were the fact, was it not his duty to give such information of them as he possessed, to the Senate. He gave none. I know that those orders were afterwards pressed into his service to justify the measure: and still later it has been confidently said "that those orders stood in front of the real causes of the embargo." And yet they were invisible to the senate. What! the great, the operative cause of the embargo, "before which all other motives sunk into insignificance," not seen, not known to the senate? Not glanced at by the president in his message, nor intimated to any of the members who were honored with his confidence, and by them to the senate?

But from reasoning I will recur to written proofs, furnished by the president himself, and now on our tables.

In Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Pinkney, the president's minister in London, dated December 23, 1807, the next day after the act laying an embargo was passed; and this after it had undergone three days of honest opposition in the house of representatives—during which it behoved the father of the measure, and his friends, to furnish every possible argument to silence opposition, and to satisfy the nation of its expediency and necessity—after all this, Mr. Madison in that letter, tells Mr. Pinkney, that "the policy and the causes of the measure are explained in the measure itself." The contents of the message comprehending the papers it referred to I have already stated: and the statement demonstrates, that they were not the causes or motives of the embargo; for an "empty menace," a decree without the means of carrying it into effect, could be no cause, no motive for a measure, whose avowed object was "to save our vessels, our seamen and merchandize, from great and increasing dangers."

Sir, let all the documents laid on our tables by the president be examined, and you will not find one in which he hazards the assertion, that the British orders of Nov. 11th were known to him at the time he recommended the embargo, or that an expectation of them determined his recommendation. It was not until the 2d of February, when they had been officially communicated by the British minister, that he offered them to Congress "as a farther proof of the increasing dangers to our navigation & commerce, which led to the provident measure of the act laying an embargo." And Mr. Madison, in his letter to Mr. Pinkney, of February 19, 1808, cautiously avoids ascribing the origin of the embargo to the British orders; though he says, the probability of such decrees was among the considerations which "enforced" the measure; the language of the British gazettes, with other indications, having (he said) left little doubt that such orders were "meditated." And he adds, that "the appearance of these decrees (meaning the British orders) had much effect in reconciling all descriptions among us to the embargo."

But I must notice the change of language in Mr. Madison's last letter. In that of December 23, to Mr. Pinkney, he says, "the policy and the causes of the embargo are explained in the president's message." But in his letter of February 19, he says, "my last (that of December 23) enclosed a copy of the act of the embargo, and explained the policy of the measure;" leaving out "causes," and introducing the unknown British orders as among the considerations which enforced it.

The president too, in his answer to the Boston petition for suspending the embargo, says not that the British orders were known to exist at the time when the embargo was laid; but only that they were in existence at the date of the law; from which, the unwary reader might suppose that they were known to exist at that date.

From all these considerations it appears to demonstration, that the British orders of council of November 11th, 1807, were not known, and the newspaper rumour concerning them never entered into the views of the president and congress as a motive for laying the embargo. And here the well known maxim applies, *de non apparentibus et non*

existentibus eadem est lex. Altho' the British orders were in existence, yet as they were not known to exist, they were as to the embargo, non entities.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 30.

DEBATE

On the Resolution for raising Fifty Thousand Volunteers.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Eppes's Speech concluded.]

In the course of my remarks I have noticed the strange union of sentiment between gentlemen in the opposition and the British ministry on the subject of the embargo.

On this subject I will read an extract of a ministerial pamphlet—

"Providence has ordained, that nations as well as individuals, should, in a certain degree, be dependant on each other; and the inhabitants of no country can be debarred from their accustomed commercial communications, without being deprived of many advantages and enjoyments. Society being thus constituted, the government that attacks the comfort and happiness of the people, by prohibiting this intercourse, alienates their affections, and consequently holds its authority by a very precarious tenure. When the late emperor Paul entered into the confederacy against Great Britain, his subjects were at once reduced to severe and general distress, their hemp, their flax, their tallow, their ashes, their iron, their timber, all their great staple commodities, for the sale of which they depended on British purchasers, were left a dead weight upon their hands. If the produce of the land becomes of no value, the landlord may apply to his tenant for his rent in vain. If the vassal can procure no employment, he can pay nothing to his lord. Thus the nobles, whose revenue is derived from the rent of their estates, and the labor of their vassals, found themselves involved in the calamity of their inferiors: and were led by common interest to attempt that revolution which cost the emperor his crown and his life.

"If any further elucidation of the principle to which this event is ascribed, were wanting, it promises to be found in the U. States of America; where the cultivators of the soil are deprived of the fruits of their labors, and the merchants of their commercial gains, by the present embargo. This forced state of things cannot be of long continuance. Already have the Vermontese set the constituted authorities at defiance, and persist in carrying on their trade with the Canadians across lake Champlain, while the northern states manifest strong symptoms of discontent."

Perhaps I ought to apologize to the representatives from the state of Vermont for reading a clause speaking particularly of that state, but I assure the gentlemen that it is not my wish to bring the attention of the house to circumstances which have passed there. I view them with that deep regret with which I shall ever view a similar state of things in any portion of the country. I regret that any portion of the people of this country, however they may feel, should not manifest their feeling in that form prescribed by the constitution and the laws. We are told by this pamphlet of true British origin, that the United States cannot stand this measure—and what are we told on this floor? "You cannot stand it; you are committing suicide on yourselves." All this goes to Great Britain, what I say never will reach it. All there seen of it will be a garbled statement in a federal paper, which I could cover with my thumb, and that will be sent to Great Britain. Through this corrupted source their information is derived, and they know nothing of the real situation of American feeling, or of the American character. And is the government to blame, when I declare to God that I have seen speeches attributed to me which I have never made—the most shameful misrepresentation made by men brought here, not for the purpose of reporting our proceedings to the nation, but for supporting party purposes. Gentlemen tell us we cannot stand a permanent embargo. We never intended it. Gentlemen well know that the rights of the nation cannot be abandoned without a struggle. The only question is, when to commence it—Our resources will soon be at our command. Means of resistance are provided, and the period must soon arrive when nothing will be wanting but spirit on the part of the representatives to use them. The people are with you—you have their support. Nothing can forfeit it but abandoning their rights. If by war only they can be maintained, the people will meet it with firmness. I never had any other feelings but that these decrees must be repealed, or we must resort to war. I said so last year: I spoke it openly—My

sentiments are known to the people I represent. They unite in that sentiment. It is the undivided sentiment of the state in which I live.

It has been said that the southern people wish to destroy commerce. I will ask gentlemen what but commerce has produced our present difficulties? If I had consulted my interest only, of what importance to me was the carrying trade? None, sir, but it was, it ever will be, of infinite importance to me to support the principles of our constitution. What are these principles? Equal and exact justice to every class of our citizens. United for common protection and for the general safety, the rights of no one class can be abandoned. The merchant has as good a right to protection in the use of his ship, as the farmer in the use of his plough. I said so in 1805, and I say so still. Our situation, however, is now changed; it is no longer a commercial question; the late decrees and orders make a direct attack on the sovereignty of the nation; it is no longer a commercial question whether we will trade, but whether we will maintain or surrender our independence. The embargo at the time it was adopted, was, I believe, the best measure which could have been resorted to. Its operation was defeated, partly by the misrepresentation of which I have spoken. While on this subject I will ask attention to another point which I had nearly omitted. I have said something about *fortes*. I wish it to be understood, that I mean no gentleman in this house. I meant to state that the tory principle had manifested itself in a portion of this country, and that it was that principle, in union with the agents and acts of the British government, which produced the evasions of our law. Your towns swarm with these British agents, who send to their friends, what is essential to their prosperity, in violation of your law. Nay, sir, toryism in this country, has in one case assumed a sort of official form. I refer to the proceedings of the Essex Junto. I hold them in my hand, and I will read a resolution from them.

These patriots say—

"As to the orders of council. It will be recollected that these orders, bearing date 11th November, 1807, were occasioned by the decree of the French emperor, dated November, 1803, declaring all the British dominions in a state of blockade. G. Britain may think these orders completely justified by the *Lex Talionis* (law of retaliation.) There is no reason to consider them as originating from a disposition hostile to this country, and they ought not to be so considered: it is notorious that she could, according to known law and usage, plead the actual blockade, by her navy, of all the principal ports under the power of France."

Now, sir, I say this is a rank tory principle; and it is immaterial what may be the professions of men. The man who can say in the present situation of the country, that the conduct of G. Britain towards us is justified by the *lex talionis*, or by any other law is a tory. It is in vain for the people in any portion of the union to make professions of patriotism, when they come forward, by a public act say, that we have no cause of complaint against Great Britain. I wish gentlemen correctly to understand me. If the British nation would come forward and make reparation for the insults offered in our ports and waters, she will still stand with me on equal ground with France. But when I recollect that instead of tendering reparation for the most humiliating insults and injuries, she sent here a legalized spy to insult us with insolent demands.

I cannot consider in point of injury done to this country, these two foreign nations as equal in the honorable career of injustice and violence towards us. Let G. Britain redress these injuries, and I would as soon tender the hand of reconciliation to her as to France.

I believe the principles of both are infamous. That in a contest for the empire of the world, they regard only their own aggrandizement. It is the duty of the U. States to take a firm and manly attitude, and oppose both; to maintain the independence of the nation and spurn a foreign yoke; you must assert your rights; they cannot be maintained without men. The independence of our country is an object, before which all differences as to the internal administration of our affairs should sink. This is a period when all honest men have common interest. It is a period when all party feelings should be sacrificed at the shrine of our country's good. It is a period when federalists ought to forget that they have lost the helm of state, when the old tories, dispersed thro' our country, should forget that we have acquired independence, and when all honest men should unite to maintain those rights which are the birth-right of an American.

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW YORK, Arrived schr. Julian, from Aux Cayes, with 3 American vessels. On M. got spoke brig Delawa for Philadelphia. Boston for Philadelphia. Woodlands, spoke a Brig for New York, with Flour was 18. 20 to 30. Passengers, Mr. Brice, 3 French gentlemen. T. Bernada, spoke schr. H. blown off the coast.

NORFOLK.

We have been favored by the Courier, Times, Weekly Register, (recently ship London, captain A. Liverpool,) from the 11th inclusive, from which made for this day's Ledger. Our first page is made into the London papers, journals down to the The *Expose* of the minister of interest, upon which a judicious commentary from the London Courier. As the remarks are so much more appropriate we could offer, so far as those remarks embrace, part of this expose which country, and which the C.

The expose having to of commercial warfare and the means which have thus remarks:

"The war will hence pelling from all points the and employing the mean mote that end. France ha cured in the exclusive poly of commerce; she sold to privations, which have rendered more branches of her agriculture have suffered, and still s perity of the great body affected; she is familiar story state, which she b. The allies of France, an sacrifice like her, a EQUALLY GENEROUS, TI nences."

We have given the ex der that we might not be partial or grabled quotat at length openly avowed world, that all our sacrific are made in co-operation command of France.

hear Messrs. Jefferson claiming—"The devil t tongued French minis, mercy on us and our re we are endeavoring to p people of these states, the commerce, and the o which they produce, v your injustice, as well as you tell the world that v with you and your allies and them, "with a resa rous?" our prive conveni the English commerce employing the means ca that end?" Whether and Madison will thus r minister, or not, we unc mine. But surely the can be no longer decei yet included among her and more correct lan France; but only so f with her in the great w engaged. The good have been told that they unexampled distress, their maritime rights v and France, (but in ter latter) and that their g suing measures equally those belligerents. T understood in France. an admirable convers Armstrong and the Fr the former communica recting him to reme cres of France, and your embargo, if F we decrees! These

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NEW YORK, January 18.
Arrived schr. Julian, Fullerton, 14 days
from Aux Cayes, with coffee. Left no A-
merican vessels. On Monday, off Barne-
gat, spoke brig Delaware, 14 days from
Boston for Philadelphia. Tuesday off the
Woodlands, spoke a British brig from Hal-
fax for New York, with loss of her foresail.
Flour was 18, 20 to 30. Pork 40 dolls.—
Passengers, Mr. Brice, of Baltimore, and
3 French gentlemen. To the southward of
Bermuda, spoke schr. Hope, from N. York,
blown off the coast.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.
We have been favored with London pa-
pers, the Courier, Times, and Cobbett's
Weekly Register, (received by the British
ship London, captain Amory, 49 days from
Liverpool,) from the 11th to the 21st Nov.
Inclusively, from which copious extracts are
made for this days Ledger.

Our first page is occupied by extracts
made into the London papers from the Pa-
ris journals down to the 12th November.—
The *Expose* of the minister of the interior to
the legislative body of France, is a document
of interest, upon which the reader will find
a judicious commentary in this paper, copi-
ed from the London Courier, of the 19th of
November. As the remarks of the Courier
are so much more appropriate than any thing
we could offer, so far as the subject which
those remarks embrace, we shall pass to a
part of this *expose* which concerns our own
country, and which the Courier does not no-
tice.

The *expose* having reviewed the system
of commercial warfare adopted against G.B.
and the means which have been employed—
thus remarks:
"The war will henceforth consist in re-
pelling from all points the English commerce
and employing the means calculated to pro-
mote that end. France has energetically con-
curred in the exclusion of the mono-
poly of commerce; she has resigned her-
self to privations, which long habits must
have rendered more painful. Some
branches of her agriculture and her industry
have suffered, and still suffer, but the prospe-
rity of the great body of the nation is not
affected; she is familiarised with that tran-
sitory state, which she beholds without fear.
The allies of France, and the United States,
sacrifice like her, and with a resolution
equally generous, their private conve-
niences."

We have given the extract in full, in or-
der that we might not be accused of making
partial or grabbed quotations. And thus it is
at length openly avowed in the face of the
world, that all our sacrifices and privations
are made in co-operation with (if not the
command of) France. We think we can
hear Messrs. Jefferson and Madison ex-
claiming—"The devil take thee for a long-
tongued French minister; have you no
mercy on us and our reputations? While
we are endeavoring to persuade the deluded
people of these states, that our restrictions on
commerce, and the consequent distress
which they produce, were occasioned by
your injustice, as well as that of England,
you tell the world that we are co-operating
with you and your allies, sacrificing like you
and them, "with a resolution equally gen-
erous," our private conveniences, for "repelling
the English commerce at all points, and
employing the means calculated to promote
that end?" Whether Messrs. Jefferson
and Madison will thus reproach Bonaparte's
minister, or not, we undertake not to deter-
mine. But surely the people of America
can be no longer deceived. We are not
yet included among her "allies;" in other
and more correct language, the slaves of
France; but only so far as to co-operate
with her in the great work in which she is
engaged. The good people of America
have been told that they were suffering this
unexampled distress, in order to protect
their maritime rights violated by England
and France, (but in ten fold degree by the
latter) and that their government were pur-
suing measures equally direct against both
those belligerents. This matter is better
understood in France. It must have been
an admirable conversation between Mr.
Armstrong and the French minister, when
the former communicated his instructions,
directing him to remonstrate against the
cruelty of France, and to promise to take
our embargo, if France would rescind
the decrees! These two ministers must
have smiled at the farce they were acting.
But there is no room to indulge in levity on
this subject; the sufferings of our nation
will not permit it; and to be told that we
are not suffering on our own account, but
in accommodation to the views of a tyrant,
makes our calamity still greater. This, our
countrymen will perceive, is no idle news-
paper speculation, but the solemn declara-
tion of the tyrant's minister.

Perhaps the advocates of the administra-

tion will take a more manly ground than we
expect, they may, and we hope will, deny
the deductions which Bonaparte's minister
has presumed to make. This would be a
course worthy of the administration of a free
and independent nation. If our nation has
been insulted and slandered in the face of
Europe, and motives assigned for our con-
duct, which do not exist, the administration
owe it to their own honor to repel the foul
assertions of Bonaparte's minister. But
will such a course be pursued? We fear not;
the French minister appears to consider us
so far committed to the views of France,
that we cannot, nor dare not recede. Wretch-
ed state!

The only notice taken by the London pa-
pers of this part of the *expose*, is in the
Times of the 19th, which says—"we can-
not omit adding to the above remarks, tho'
it does not belong to European politics, the
observation, that America is said to adopt
the same conduct as the allies, that is, the
vassals of France, in sacrificing her particu-
lar conveniences to her hatred of England.
Every one indeed that speaks of the embar-
go in France, seems to consider it as the di-
rect act of Bonaparte, through his organ
Jefferson."

NOTE.—The reader will remark some
difference between the quotations made in
the above article (from the French *expose*)
and that in the first page. The difference
arises in the difference of translation; the
expose as in the first page, is copied from
the Courier, the quotations in the above ar-
ticle, are from the Times.

WAR IN SPAIN.—We have given in
this day's paper as many of the details which
are contained in the London papers, in re-
spect of the war in Spain, as we could. It
will appear from both the French and Span-
ish accounts, that the battle of Sornosa, on
the 31st of October, had terminated in fa-
vor of the former; but as neither appears
to attach much importance to its result, it
may be concluded that nothing important
was gained. But there appears to be a con-
siderable anxiety respecting a battle which
is supposed to have been fought on the 6th
or 7th of November, of which, accounts
are so contradictory, that it is impossible to
arrive at any conclusion from them, or in-
deed to say with certainty if there was any
battle. The very quick passages of the last
vessels from Spain, render it probable that
no certain accounts had been received be-
fore the London sailed, though she brings,
we understand, papers to the 26th of Nov.
Verbal accounts say that the Spaniards had
been successful.

Both parties are exerting every nerve to
press forward their forces to the scenes of
action. The British would assemble about
the 14th November. That from Portugal,
and that under sir David Baird, the two a-
bout 40,000, were to rendezvous at Vallado-
lid. A third division, chiefly cavalry,
had arrived; 25,000 men and horses were
landed at Corunna on the 8th November.
The British have 5000 cavalry in Spain,
mounted on English horses. The British
army in Portugal, 10,000, are embarking
for the north of Spain, and another division
of 10,000 are preparing in Eng. d, and
would be embarked about the 1st or 10th of
December. A great battle must be fought
near Bilbao to decide the fate of that city,
as the French appear unwilling to enter Spain,
leaving that port open to their enemies.

A number of partial actions in the differ-
ent parts of Spain are noticed in our gaz-
ettes, but they are not important, except to
shew, that on all those occasions, the Span-
ish troops behaved with the greatest brave-
ry and discipline. The papers are crowded
with accounts of detachments from all parts
of Spain marching to join the armies on the
frontiers. Bonaparte it will be noticed, had
arrived in Spain, and it is said he never
moves in vain.

The court of enquiry on sir Hew Dal-
rymple was progressing; and from what
we have read of its proceedings, we think he
will be acquitted. The importance of march-
ing to the aid of the Spaniards, appears to
have been a paramount consideration.—
Our embargo, or indeed American affairs,
are not noticed in any of the papers, except
on one occasion, produced by the French
expose, of which notice is taken in another
place.

The article from the Danish Court Ga-
zette, shews how very difficult it is to res-
trict commerce, or rather to destroy it, even
with the aid of the most despotic power.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber cautions all those whom
it may concern, from purchasing SAND—
MARSH MUD, or STONE, from JOSHUA
BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's
Point; since he has no other title to the prop-
erty than that which he derives from pos-
session obtained by knavery and retained by
perjury.

John R. Cooke.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at
Portland mentions, a report, that a large
ship laden with cotton sailed from Bath on
the 12th instant; that the captain applied
for a clearance and offered bonds to twice
the amount of vessel and cargo; which was
refused, the collector demanding three times
the amount; that the ship then proceeded
without a clearance; beat off the revenue
cutter; and passed the fort. The soldiers
discharged two heavy guns which were load-
ed, and then refused to obey their officers,
declaring that they would not fire on their
countrymen.

(Bost. Pal.)

Captain Cunningham from Shelburne in
12 days, informs, that a vessel had arrived
in 16 days from Barbados, with informa-
tion that Martinique had surrendered to the
British.

(Boston paper.)

A London paper of the tenth of Nov. by
the ship Ann, arrived at Charleston, states,
that "A report was circulated this morning,
with considerable confidence, that the em-
peror of Austria had declared war against
France, and that Bonaparte, upon receiving
the intelligence had suddenly returned to
Paris. We of course, do not pledge our-
selves for the truth of this statement, but it
appears from the foreign papers that the
French recently actually stopped the circu-
lation of the Vienna Gazette, in the north
of Germany."

The Spanish brig which has arrived at
New-London from Cadiz is the San Ant-
onia, capt. Juan Joseph de Salas, in 55 days
passage. Left there, Nov. 18, ship Por-
d-ux, Law, from Havana; an American
ship, last from Algeziras; and a schooner.
Markets dull, flour \$7 to 7 50; rice 7;
fish 6; beef 11; pork 16; white Havana
sugar 10; brown do. 8; Caracas Cocoa
32; tobacco 25. Passenger captain Corn-
wall, who arrived at New York on Tues-
day last, and informs, that 2 days before he
sailed, news was received that the Spaniards
had evacuated Bilbao. No news of any re-
cent battle.

The merchants of Baltimore have prepar-
ed a memorial to Congress, remonstrating a-
gainst the imposition of double duties, and
the abolition of the drawback. It contains
many striking and able arguments against
those measures. As to goods ordered, the
double duty is unjust, because it adds to the
cost, and may thereby not only diminish the
profit of the speculation, but produce a loss
to the importer, which he could not guard
against. The injustice of refusing the draw-
back upon articles imported since the em-
bargo, in vessels which have sailed by spe-
cial permission, is an equally flagrant viola-
tion of justice. The import having been
made under laws which provide for the pay-
ment of drawbacks, they cannot be withheld
but by subtracting, without equivalent, prop-
erty as unquestionably vested in the holder
of the imports, as any which is secured by
the laws of society.

Thus much for the right of the case.—
Though no arguments or motives of expedi-
ency, necessity or undefined equity, can
be set up against the clear rights of the citi-
zen, the memorial notices the suggestions,
which are made use of to justify the propos-
ed law, and successfully proves that they
are destitute of force or application.

Whilst the object of curtailing the draw-
back evidently is to avoid the payment of
what is due from the treasury, the attempt
is disguised under the pretext of forcing the
articles into the market. The memorial
expresses great amazement at such an av-
owal, and regards it as a stroke from the
principle of an equation of property. This
attempt so considered as worthy of lasting
attention. In plain language, it is proposed,
by the impoverishment of the holder of ar-
ticles entitled to drawback, to force him to
sell at an inconvenient time and for less than
they are worth; or at least by taking away
the benefit promised upon exportation, to
render him desirous of selling immediately,
in order to realise his capital.

(North American.)

WOOD FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to make sale of a
few hundred cords of WOOD near the mouth
of Pamunkey Creek: a secure and conveni-
ent harbor, not more than 15 miles below
Alexandria.—Those who are desirous of pur-
chasing, may be supplied on advantageous
terms by applying to
Benjamin Dulany, jun.
January 23.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.
Notice is hereby given to de-
linquent Stockholders in the Little River
Turnpike Company, that unless payment
shall be made of their respective balances
due on their shares on or before the first
Monday in April next, that their shares
will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incor-
porating said company, and will be exposed to
sale, at public auction, on that day, at the
coffee house, in Alexandria.
By order of the board of directors.
Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.
2awidpay't

January 23.

Valuable Property for Sale.
The subscriber being desirous of closing and
settling his affairs in the town of Alexan-
dria, offers for sale the following
REAL PROPERTY, viz.
A LOT OF GROUND, on the east side
of Union-street, fifty seven feet seven
inches on said street, and extending one hun-
dred and eighty five feet to the river Poto-
mac, and a PIER extended 24 feet, that will
accommodate three vessels. On the wharf
there is a large and convenient two story
Warehouse within 44 feet of the river, with
the use of a 20 feet alley for the whole space.
This property will be sold together or in lots
to suit the purchaser.

ALSO,
A LOT on the north side of King-street,
between Water and Union-streets, on which
there is a three story Brick Warehouse and a
Frame House, at present occupied by Mr.
Charles J. Catlett. These two stands are con-
sidered equal to any in the town of Alexan-
dria for shipping, or wholesale business.

A TRACT OF LAND, in Fairfax coun-
ty, containing 162 acres, about ten miles from
town, and a little to the north of the Colches-
ter road, on which are several small buildings.

Terms—One fourth in hand, the balance
in equal payments at 6, 12, and 18 months,
with approved security.

John Tucker.
January 23. law3w

The Committee of Coun-
cil appointed for the relief of the Poor, give
notice, that they will attend at the Council
Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every
successing Monday during the inclement sea-
son, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock,
for the purpose of distributing to those who
stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be
thankfully received of those who may be
pleased to furnish them, either to the commit-
tee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
January 21.

Astonishing Female Artist.
[This young Lady's performance is entirely
different from the young Lady's who per-
formed in Alexandria about a year since.]

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexan-
dria are respectfully informed, that
a more singular and surprising instance of
the wonderful productions of nature, was,
perhaps, never so apparently demonstrated,
as in the case of MISS SARAH ROGERS,
a young Lady who has performed in Balti-
more for some time past, and by the solici-
tations of a number of reputable families, has
been induced to spend a few days in Alexan-
dria, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, between
Water and Union-streets.

Miss ROGERS is a native of New Hamp-
shire—she was born without the use of either
hands or feet, but the amends made in the
exercise of her other faculties, surpasses all
human belief; without the use of any of her
limbs, and with her mouth only, she will
paint elegant Flowers and Landscapes, Mix
Colours, Write, Thread a Needle, Cut Paper
or Cloth with the Scissors, held in her mouth,
&c. &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are de-
sirous of seeing the displays of genius exhib-
ited by this Young Lady, and one of the fine
arts-explored in a most extraordinary man-
ner, without the natural use of the hands and
arms, and with the mouth only, are invited
to improve the present and perhaps the only
opportunity they ever will have, of partaking
of this delightful and rational amusement, as
they may not in a great number of years, if
ever again, behold so pleasing and wonderful
a sight.

Hours of admission every day and evening,
(Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the
morning till nine in the evening.
Admission twenty-five cents.
N. B. Large Paintings fit for framing, and
gentlemen's Watch papers elegantly execut-
ed by this Young Lady, for sale at the above
place.
January 18.

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known and Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 35 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions;

Hahn's True and Genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. McCubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor Ex'or
September 24.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Soucheong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teniffie, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice.

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French.

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By **N. G. DUFIEF,**

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by **R. I. TAYLOR.**

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named **SEES**, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, very black, his eyes are rather large. Another clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes, and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11)

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouffet's CLARIS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccoubia Snuff.

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Com made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road do.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named **ELIJAH**, or **LAIGE**.—He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a downy curly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, &c. bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expenses.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT.

Is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the **WHITE HOUSE**, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.
January 10.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bls,
Clayed do. in boxes.
Coffee in bls. and bags.

Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in gr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wadles, & Co.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

VOL IX.]

Sales at

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of the day

which are on limitation

which are established

viewed and purchased at

low prices.

P. G. M.

Cotton and

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal

of interesting matter. For

gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Pub

BY COTTON AND

And for sale at

(Price One

The Exile

A NOV

By Mrs. Plunkett—

January 6.

Just Pub

For sale at the Subac

THE LA

Man as he oug

Neatly bound in boards

one dollar.

ALMAN

For the year 1809, by

single one.

Just Rec

A large supply of PL

WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's C

No. 16, is received, an

in a few days.

Subscribers are earnest

for their copies, especi

received but a few num

to pay for one or two nu

to pay for ten or fifteen.

Fishing-Shore

THE Mount-Vernon

gather with the striking

next season or for a long

Bushrod

January 3.

City Tavern

ALEXAN

AT THE SIGN OF

WILLIAM

From the City of Ann

RESPECTFULLY

R and the public in

taken that justly celebra

called THE CITY TAY

lately in the possession

He hopes, by assiduity

the